and consumption during Rabi 1988-89 season:

	(1000 tonnes N+P+K)
(i)Assessed requirement for Rabi 1988-89 (1st Oct., 88 to 31st March, 1989)	340.40
(ii)Fertiliser made available from 1-10-88 to 31-12-88.	326.81
(iii)Consumption from 1st Oct. to 31st December, 1988.	269.36

There were no shortage of fertiliser in the State for Rabi crops.

It is expected that during current Rabi, production is likely to register significant increase over that of the previous Rabi

Wastage of land due to soil erosion etc.

1825. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of Mr. Karaosman Golu, Vice-President for Asia region of the World Bank dated the 18th February, 1989 which had appeared in the Times of India dated the 19th February, 1989 according to which soil erosion, salination, water logging and grazing had degraded large areas with the result that 45 per cent of the land was considered wasteland; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV). (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item referred to in the question.

(b) Keeping in view the problems of soil erosion and land degradation including water-logging, salinity, alkanity etc., Government have been launching various soil conservation and watershed managment programmes. Important development programmes that are currently under implementation to tackle the problem of erosion and degradation are—

(1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.

(2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.

(3) National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas.

(4) World Bank supported—

(i) Pilot Project of Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

(ii) Himalayan Watershed Management in Uttar Pradesh.

(5) European Economic Community (EEC) supported —

(i) Integrated Watershed Management in the Ravinous Areas of Chambal and Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh

(ii) Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat

(6) Reclamation of Ravinous Areas in Dacoity Prone districts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(7) Control of Shifting Cultivation.

(8) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas.

(9) Drought Prone Area Programme.

(10) Desert Development Programme.

(11) State Sector Programmes of Soil Conservation.

Technology mission on Dairy Development

1826. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started Sixth Technology Mission on Dairy Development;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether this Technology mission on Dairy Development has no resemblance with the "Operation Flood" earlier launched by Government;

(d) if so, what are different salient features of this technology mission as compared to "Operation Flood"; and

(e) how do Government plan to achieve milk revolution through this Technology mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) It has been decided to establish a Technology Mission on Dairy Development.

(b) The Mission would aim at achieving the following by 1995

(i) extending the dairy cooperative structure to 270 districts;

(ii) production of 610 lakh MT of milk from the level of 440 lakh MT in 1986-87;

(iii) expanding per capita availability of milk from 158 gms in 1986-87 to 186 gms per day; and

(iv) improving average annual yield of milk per animal within the project area.

(c) and (d) The Technology Mission on Dairy Development has resemblance with the overall objectives of Operation Flood as the major objectives of the Mission would be to consolidate the achievement of cooperative dairy sector using the infrastructure already established in Operation Flood. Through the Technology Mission the programmes of operation flood will be dovetailed with the State Governments' programmes on animal husbandry and dairying, poverty alleviation programmes like the IRDP, research programmes, proces technology and product manufacture of the Central Government Research Institutions, Agricultural Universities and the NDDB.

(e) In line with the National Breeding Policy, the Technology Mission would emphasise on improving milk production through;

(i) Upgrading of non-descript Indian buffaloes and selective breeding of some important breeds of cow and buffaloes.

(ii) cross breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic breeds.

(iii) developing acceptable system of culling of inefficient animals.

(iv) adoption of improved technologies like frozen semen, embryo transplant, genetic engineering etc. for gaining quicker results